3-30-2011

ACRL Tailgate 2011: 1.) IR Content from "Off the Beaten Track" and 2.) Books and Such

Paul Royster
University of Nebraska-Lincoln, proyster@unl.edu

MARCH 30, 2011

WINNING STRATEGIES FROM THE INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY ALL STARS

★ ACRL 2011 ★

ACRL Tailgate

1. "Off the Beaten Track"

2. Books and such

Paul Royster

University of Nebraska Lincoln

digitalcommons.unl.edu

- Started in 2005
- ≈ 48,000 documents (80% open access)
- 2nd largest IR in USA
- ≈ 7 million downloads to date

Part 1

Off the Beaten Track

"*The Varmit Catchers*"

In August 2005, I first met Stephen Vantassel, coordinator for the **Internet Center for Wildlife Damage Management.**

They have been the source of more than 5,000 documents.

They had undertaken ...

- To digitize all conference proceedings in their field, but ...
- Had no easy hosting mechanism; every document required webmaster intervention and web page revision.
- They began to supply files which we prep'ed and uploaded.

Eastern Pine and Meadow Vole Symposia

1977 - 1983

190 documents; 5,236 downloads in 2010

National Conference on Feral Hogs

9 documents; 1,999 downloads in 2010

The Probe: Newsletter of the National Animal Damage Control Association

1979-2006

270 issues; 9,371 downloads in 2010

Bird Strike Committee Proceedings 1999-2009

329 documents; 12,678 downloads in 2010

Vertebrate Pest Conference Proceedings

1962-2004

845 documents; 143,875 downloads in 2010

National Wildlife Research Center Repellents Conference Proceedings (1995)

40 documents; 24,297 downloads in 2010, including

our all-time most popular download:

Electronic Rodent Repellent Devices: A Review of Efficacy Test Protocols and Regulatory Actions by Stephen A. Schumake

(Conclusion: They don't work.)

An alternative and more effective method is described in

Proceedings of the Fourteenth Vertebrate Pest Conference 1990:

RODENTS AS A FOOD SOURCE

Lynwood A. Fiedler, USDA/APHIS/S&T, Denver Wildlife Research Center

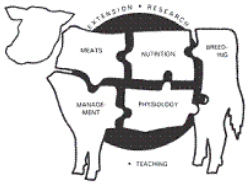
URL: http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/vpc14/30/

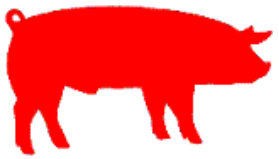
Abstract: "Rodents, one of several kinds of vertebrates included in the human diet, are very suitable as human food. ..."

University publications

have also been a fruitful source of content, including:

- Great Plains Quarterly
- Great Plains Research
- Nebraska Beef Cattle Reports
- Nebraska Swine Reports
- The Nebraska Anthropologist





- Entomology Dept:

- Biological Systems Engineering Dept:

- Agronomy/Viticulture Program:

Ag Coop Extension documents

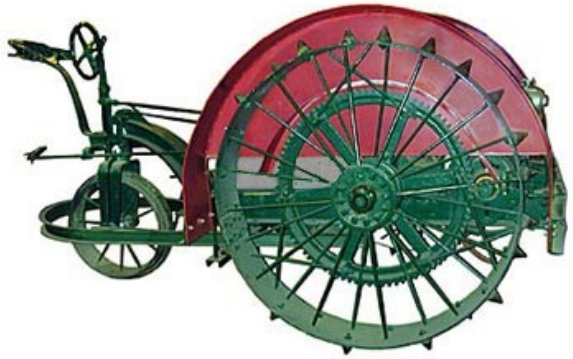
More than 1900 documents, including:

- Growing Raspberries -- http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/1481
- Why Children Misbehave -- http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/22
- Removing Skunk Odor -- http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/1781
- Barbecue Food Safety -- http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/1769
- Surveillance for Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy -- http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/1000
- Nebraska Register of Champion Trees 2003 -- http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/1897
- Prairie Dogs and Their Control -- http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/1796
- Tips for Eating Out -- http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/416
- Sewing with Lycra® Blends -- http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/1183
- Motivating Your Employees -- http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/378
- Cooking with Bison Meat -- http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/517

But our most popular (and unusual) source of content has been

A little operation on our ag campus, known as the

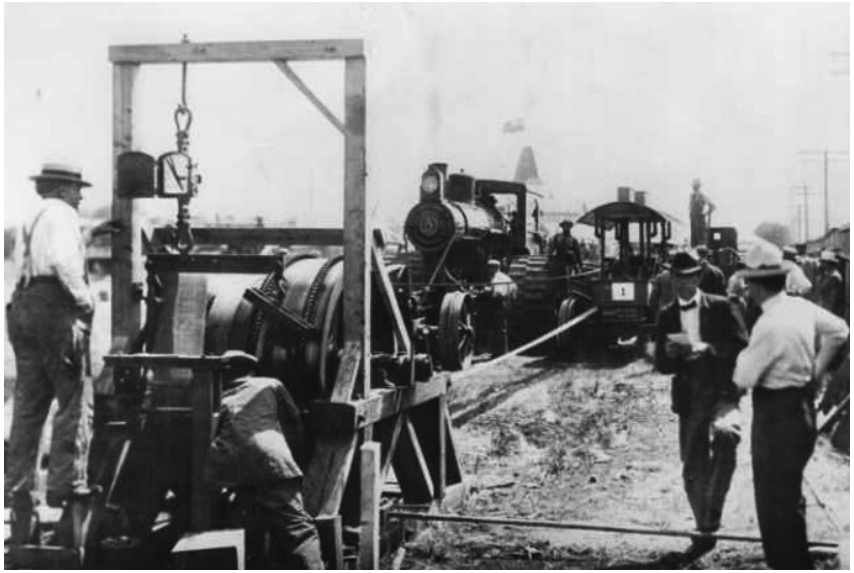
LESTER F. LARSEN
TRACTOR TEST
& POWER MUSEUM



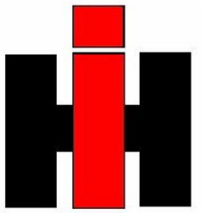
Nebraska's Tractor Test Lab

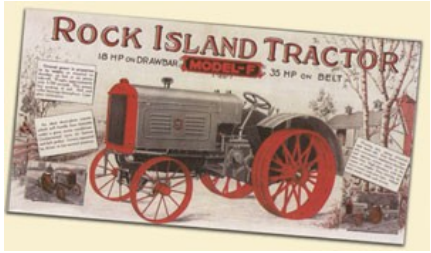
In 1919, after some fast-talking Eastern salesman had sold an honest Nebraska farmer a no-count tractor, the state legislature passed a law that all tractors sold in Nebraska had to be tested first at the state university. Thus the Tractor Test Lab was born, and it eventually became the world standard for testing farm machinery.

Every year, manufacturers sent tractors for testing, and the results and specifications were **a)** made available to the public, and **b)** filed away in cabinets that now line a medium-sized room in their barn.



This includes American tractors





And International Manufacturers

Mercedes-Benz

They had:

1. Thousands of engineering test reports

They also had:

2. a scanner
3. volunteers

They have now deposited more than 2,200 documents, which account for around 14% of our web traffic. That's over 400,000 downloads annually.

And they have a worldwide following:

Hello from Finland.

We finded an old test reports from Nuffield and Leyland tractors here:

http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/ (i used search)

We have a new Nuffield and Leyland tractor owners club "Nuffield - Leyland Club Finland ry."

We are very interested about those test's and now i ask can we publish them or link them from our website www.nuhvi.net?

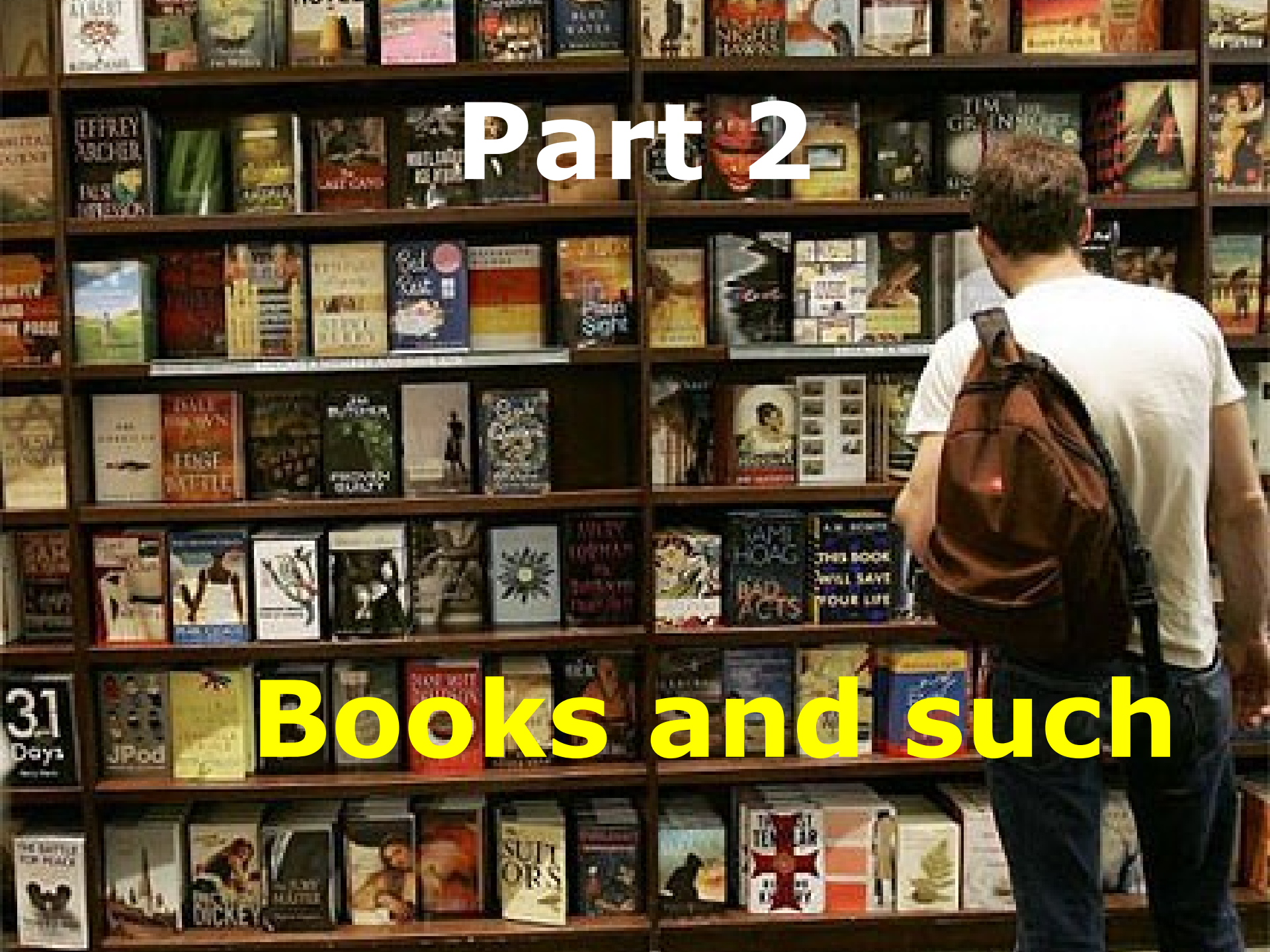
Also we have interested are they public information and free to use? Many of our club members don't understand english, so if they are public, can we translate them finnish and do copies to our members or put finnish version to our website?

They are very interested and one part of history.

One of our operations is get and publish anykind of information about those old tractors. These would be ideal for that use.

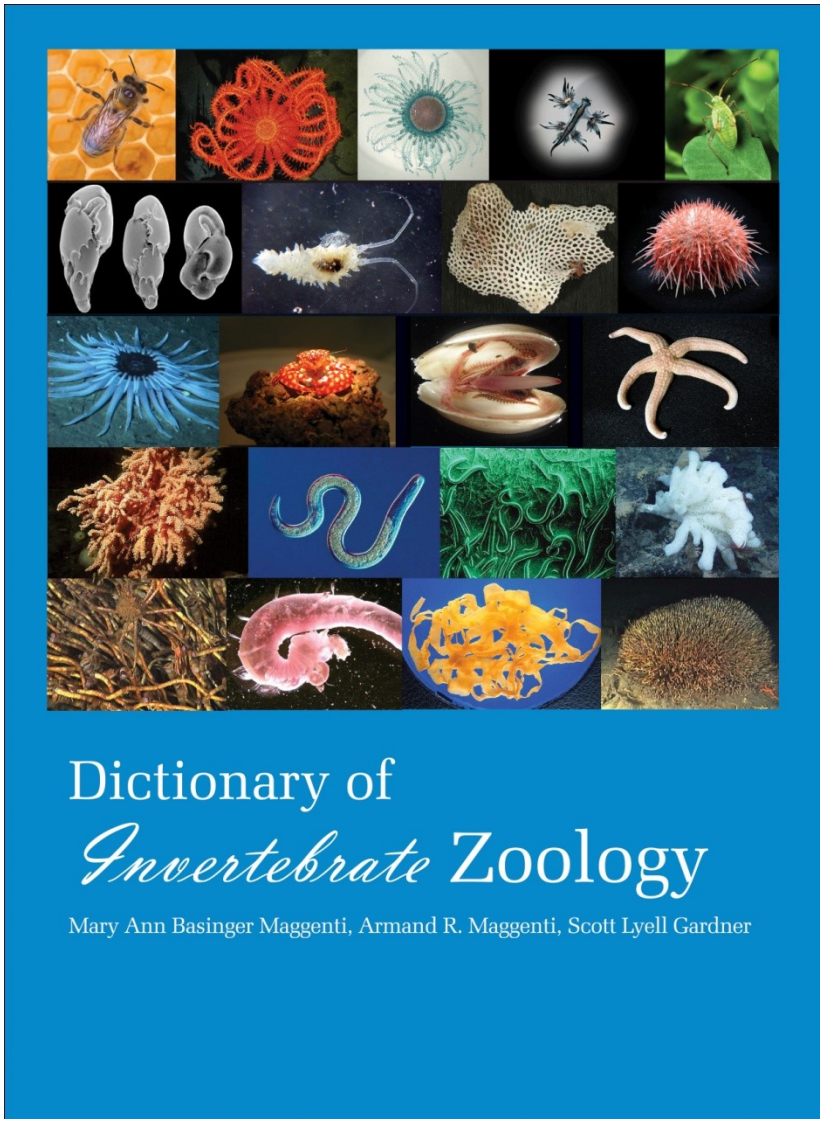
Best regards Joonas Potkonen
Foreman of the Nuffield - Leyland Club Finland (NLCF) registered association.

Ps. Please patient, my english is terrible, but i think you find the message.


Part 2
Books and such

Our first book

- 12 years in writing; 13,000 terms with definitions & etymologies
- Accepted, contracted, and later cancelled by UCal Press
- I saw (giant) MS during a lab tour; authors agreed to let us try publishing it online; furnished 99 WordPerfect files
- Typeset in MS Word on 976 half-letter pages
- Published September 2005
- 58,000 downloads to date
- POD edition (hardcover, 380 pp., $93) published 2007



D

dacryoid a. [Gr. *dakryon,* tear; *eidos,* form] Tear-shaped.

dactyl n.; pl. **-tyles** [Gr. *daktylos,* finger] 1. A finger or toe; a dactylus; a pretarsus; a digit. 2. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) The ultimate segment of a thoracopod; a dactylopodite.

dactylethra n. [Gr. *daktylethra,* finger sheath] (BRYO: Stenolaemata) A degenerate feeding zooid closed by a terminal diaphragm, or an aborted, shortened polymorph.

dactylognathite n. [Gr. *daktylos,* finger; *gnathos,* jaw] (ARTHRO) The distal segment of a maxilliped.

dactyloid a. [Gr. *daktylos,* finger; *eidos,* form] Finger-like.

dactylopod(ite) n. [Gr. *daktylos,* finger; *pous,* foot] (ARTHRO) 1. The terminal segment of a generalized leg or appendage usually claw-like; the pretarsus. 2. For Crustacea see dactyl.

dactylopore n. [Gr. *daktylos,* finger; *poros,* passage] (CNID: Hydrozoa) An opening in the coenosteum of a milleporinan coral for a dactylozooid.

dactylozooid n. [Gr. *daktylos,* finger; *zoon,* animal] (CNID: Hydrozoa) In colonial hydrozoans, a hydroid modified for protection and the capture of prey; protective polyp, zooid or machozooid; a hydrocyst; a palpon. see **tentaculozooid, gastrozooid.**

dactylus n. [Gr. *daktylos,* finger] 1. (ARTHRO: Insecta) A structure of the tarsus. 2. (MOLL: Cephalopoda) see **tentacle.**

dance n. [OF. *dancer,* dance] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Communicative movements of honeybees, usually performed on their combs.

daphnid a. [Gr. *daphne,* laurel] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) Any water flea, esp. those in the genus Daphnia .

dart n. [OF. *dard,* dagger] 1. Anything that pierces or wounds. 2. (ECHINOD) The spiculum. 3. (MOLL: Gastropoda) A sting or dart of certain snails.

dart sac (MOLL: Gastropoda) A muscular caecum of the vagina that produces a fine-pointed calcareous shaft that is 'shot' by partners before courtship, lodging in the integument and releasing a stimulus for courtship behavior.

Darwinism n. [C. Darwin, English naturalist] The theory of species origin through natural selection working on small inherited differences in individuals.

dauer larvae (NEMATA) A quiescent stage entered by some parasitic larvae while enclosed in the cast cuticle of the previous stage.

dauermodification n. [Ger. *dauer,* duration; L. modificare, to regulate] Character change usually induced by extreme environmental factors that survives for several generations.

daughter n. [A.S. *dohter,* daughter] The offspring of a division, not implying sex, such as in daughter cells or daughter nucleus; a daughter chromosome applies to chromatids after metaphase.

daughter cells The two cells resulting from division of a single cell.

daughter cyst (PLATY: Cestoda) Fluid filled bladder with protoscolesces formed by exogenous budding of the germinal epithelium of a unilocular hydatid cyst.

day-eye (ARTHRO: Insecta) The apposition eyes adapted for use in daytime when light is abundant.

dealate, -ated a. [L. *de,* away from; *alatus,* winged] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Loosing wings, as ants and termites, by casting or breaking off. **dealation** n.

death n. [A.S. *death,* death] Irreversible cessation of the activities and breakdown of the structure of protoplasm.

deaurate a. [L. *de,* away from; auratus, golden] Having a gold color that appears rubbed or worn.

decacanth n. [Gr. deka, ten; *akantha,* thorn] (PLATY: Cestoda) A ten-hooked larva that hatches from the egg; a lycophore.

decalcification n. [L. *de,* away from; *calcarius,* of lime; *ficare,* to make] Loss of calcium salts from living tissues; removing calcium salts from tissues with acids.

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decamerous a. [Gr. *deka*, ten; *meros*, part] Having ten parts or divisions.

decapodid larvae (ARTHRO: Crustacea) Larvae of Decapoda that swim with their pleopods; a megalopa stage larva.

decathecal a. [Gr. *deka*, ten; *theke*, case] (ANN: Oligochaeta) Earthworms having ten spermathecae, usually in five pairs.

decephalic a. [L. *de*, away from; Gr. *kephale*, head] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Having a prognathous head with structures dividing the foramen.

deciduous a. [L. *deciduus*, falling off] Having a part or parts that may fall off or be shed.

deck n. [D. *dek*, cover] (MOLL) A septum or small sheet of shelly substance in the umbonal region connecting the anterior and posterior ends of a valve.

declinate a. [L. *de*, away from; *clinatus*, sloping] Bending aside in a curve with the apex downward.

declivitous, declivous a. [L. *de*, away from; *clivis*, hill] Sloping downward; gradually descending.

decollate a. [L. *de*, away from; *collum*, neck] (MOLL: Gastropoda) Pertaining to cut or broken off, as the apex on some land gastropods; wearing away at the apex; decapitation or discarding the apical whorls.

deconjugation see **desynapsis**

decorticate v.t. [L. *de*, away from; *cortex*, bark] To divest of the exterior coating; deprived of the cortex or outer coat.

decticous a. [Gr. dektikos, biting] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Having functional mandibles in the puparium, cell, or cocoon. see **adecticous**.

decumbent a. [L. *decumbere*, to lie down] Bending downward; upright at the base and bending down at the tip.

decurved a. [L. *de*, away from; *curvus*, bend] Bowed or curved downward.

decussated a. [L. *decussatus*, formed crosswise like the letter X] 1. Intersected; striations or bristles crossing at acute angles forming a series of X's. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) Pertaining to bristles of some Diptera. 3. (MOLL: Gastropoda) Pertaining to radial ribs.

dedetermination n. [L. *de*, away from; determinare, to limit] Reversion of cells to their embryonic state.

dedifferentiation n. [L. *de*, away from; differentia, difference] Loss of traits of specialized cells formed during the course of differentiation.

defaunate n. [L. *de*, away from; Fauna, deity of herds and fields] To remove from an organism its commensalistic or mutualistic microfauna, for which the organism ordinarily serves as a host.

defecate v.i. [L. defaecare, to void excrement] To void feces.

deferent a. [L. *de*, away from; *ferre*, to carry] Carrying away; deferent duct.

deficiency n., pl. **-cies** [L. deficiens, wanting] Structural change resulting in the loss of a terminal part of a chromosome.

definition n. [L. *definitus*, limited] 1. Limitation; defining limits. 2. In taxonomic work, the formal statement of characters delimiting the taxonomic category.

definitive host One in which the terminal (frequently sexual) stage of the parasite occurs; primary host. see **intermediate host**.

definitive reservoir A host or location in which a natural supply of the terminal stage (frequently sexual) of a parasite occurs.

deflected a. [L. *de*, away from; *flectere*, to bend] 1. Bent backward or to one side or downward. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) Wings having the inner margins lapping and the outer margins declining toward the sides.

deflected front (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In some Decapoda, the broadly downturned front margin of the carapace.

deflexed a. [L. *de*, away from; *flectere*, to bend] Bent abruptly downward.

defoliator n. [L. *de*, away from; *folium*, leaf] Any agent, animal or chemical that destroys the leaves of plants.

deformed a. [L. *deformis*, misshapen] 1. Disarranging or setting in an unusual form. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) The knotted or twisted antennae in male Meloidae.

degenerate v.i. [L. *degenerare*, to depart from its kind] To retrogress to a lower type; to deteriorate.

degenerate code The genetic code in which more than one nucleotide triplet codes for the same amino acid.

degeneration n. [L. *degenerare*, to depart from its kind] A progressive deterioration to a less specialized or functionally less active form; retrogressive development.

dehiscence n. [L. *dehiscere*, to split open] The cracking, splitting or tearing of an opening in an organ or structure along lines of weakness. **dehiscent** a.

deirids see **cervical papillae**

delamination n. [L. *de*, away from; *lamina*, a thin plate] 1. Split or divided into layers, as cells forming a new layer. 2. Gastrulation in which the endoderm is split off as a layer from the internal surface of the blastoderm.

delimitation n. [L. *de*, away from; *limes*, boundry] 1. Setting or marking a boundry. 2. In taxonomy, a formal statement of the characters of a taxon that establishes its limits. see **description, diagnosis, differential diagnosis**.

delthyrium n.; pl. **-ria** [Gr. 4th letter, delta; thyrion, door] (BRACHIO) The central triangular notch in the ventral valve, open to the hinge line; facilitating the passage of the pedicle; usually closed off from the hinge plate by the deltidium. **delthyrial** a. see **notothyrium**.

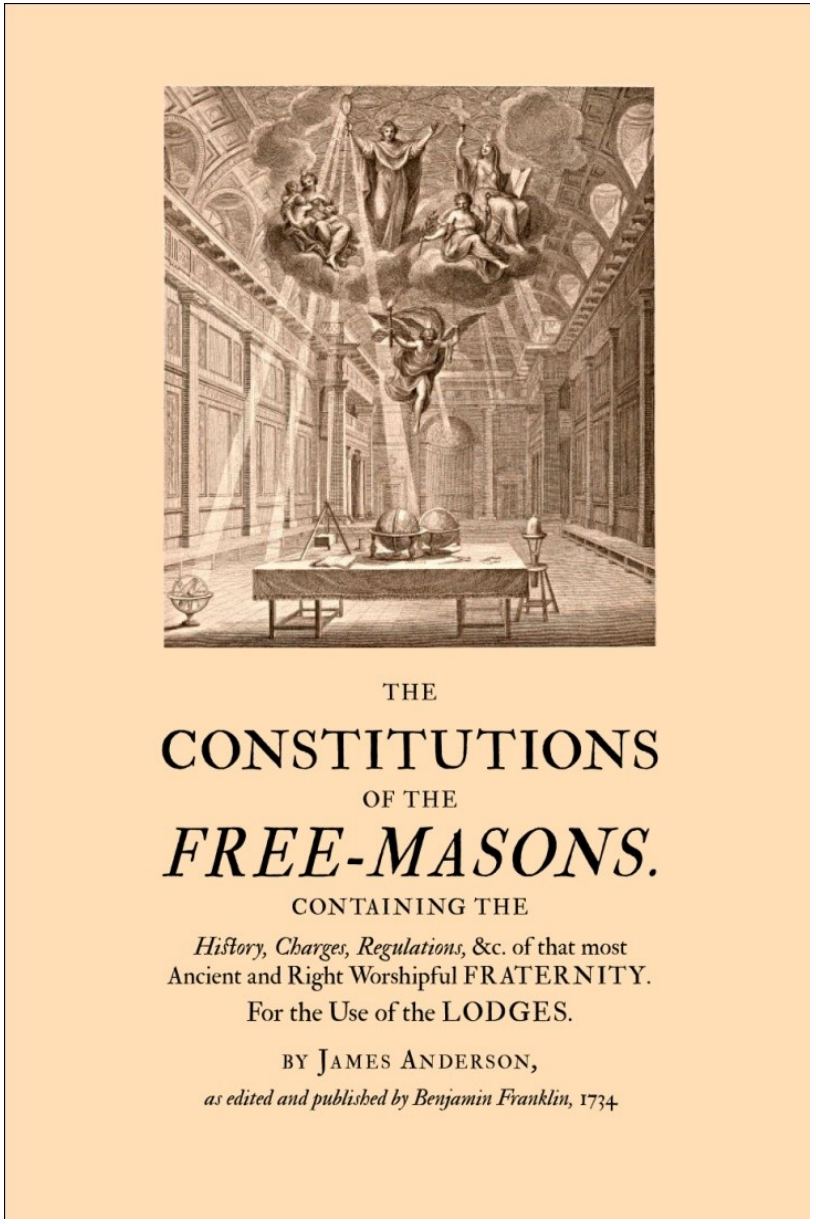
deltidial plates (BRACHIO) A plate or pair of plates growing medially from the margin of the delthyrium, almost or completely closing it.

deltidium n.; pl. **-tidia**, [Gr. 4th letter Δ, *delta*; *-idion*, dim.] (BRACHIO) A plate that closes off the delthyrium, in some forms there are two plates; also called pseudodeltidium.

deltoid a. [Gr. 4th letter Δ, *delta*; *eidos*, shape] Triangular in shape.

Another

- 1st Masonic book published in America (1734); B. Franklin's re-issue of 1723 work by James Anderson
- Online edition February 2006
- 27,000 downloads to date
- POD edition (paperback, 101 pp, $17.50) published 2007



A. M. 3457. 547. Ante Chr.

Nor do we find the GRECIANS arriv'd to any considerable Knowledge in *Geometry*, before the Great *Thales Milesius*, the Philosopher, who dy'd in the Reign of *Bellshazzar*, and the Time of the *Jewish* Captivity. But his Scholar, the Greater PYTHAGORAS, prov'd the Author of the 47th *Proposition* of *Euclid*'s first Book, which, if duly observ'd, is the Foundation of all Masonry, sacred, civil, and Military.*

The People of *Lesser Asia* about this Time gave large Encouragement to Masons for erecting all sorts of sumptuous Buildings, one of which must not be forgot, being usually reckon'd the Fourth of the *Seven Wonders* of the World, *viz.* the *Mausoleum*, or Tomb of *Mausolus*, King of *Caria*, between *Lycia* and *Jonia*, at *Helicarnassus*, on the Side of Mount *Taurus* in that Kingdom, at the Command of ARTEMISIA his mournful Widow, as the splendid Testimony of her Love to him, built of the most curious Marble, in Circuit 411 Foot, in Height 25 Cubits, surrounded with 26 *Columns* of the most famous *Sculpture*, and the whole opened on all Sides, with Arches 73 Foot wide, perform'd by the four principal *Master-Masons* and *Engravers* of those Times, *viz.* the East Side by *Scopas*, the West by *Leochares*, the North by *Briax*, and the South by *Timotheus*.

A. M. 3652. 352. Ante Chr.

A. M. 3479. 525. Ante Chr.

A. M. 3498. 506. Ante Chr.

* PYTHAGORAS *travell'd into* Egypt *the Year that* Thales *dy'd, and living there among the Priests 22 Years became expert in* Geometry *and in all the* Egyptian Learning, *until he was captivated by* Cambyses *King of* Persia, *and sent to* Babylon, *where he was much conversant with the* Chaldean MAGI, *and the learned* Babylonish JEWS, *from whom he borrow'd great Knowledge, that render'd him very famous in* Greece *and* Italy, *where afterwards he flourish'd and dy'd; when* Mordecai *was the prime Minister of State to* Ahasuerus *King of* Persia, *and ten Years after* ZERUBBABEL's Temple *was finish'd.*

But after PYTHAGORAS, *Geometry* became the darling Study of *Greece*, where many learned Philosophers arose, some of whom invented sundry Propositions, or Elements of *Geometry*, and reduc'd them to the use of the mechanical Arts.* Nor need we doubt that Masonry kept pace with Geometry; or rather, always follow'd it in proportion'd gradual Improvements, until the wonderful EUCLID of *Tyre* flourish'd at *Alexandria*; who gathering up the scatter'd Elements of *Geometry*, digested them into a Method that was never yet mended, (and for which his Name will be ever celebrated) under the Patronage of PTOLOMEUS, the Son of *Lagus* King of *Egypt*, one of the immediate Successors of *Alexander the Great.*

A. M. 3700. 304. Ante Chr.

And as the noble Science came to be more methodically taught, the *Royal Art* was the more generally esteem'd and improv'd among the *Grecians*, who at length arriv'd to the same Skill and Magnificence in it with their Teachers the *Asiatics* and *Egyptians.*

The next King of *Egypt*, PTOLOMEUS PHILADELPHUS, that great Improver of the liberal Arts, and of all useful Knowledge, who gather'd the greatest Library upon Earth, and had the *Old Testament* (at least the *Pentateuch*) first translated into *Greek*, became an excellent *Architect* and GENERAL MASTER-MASON, having among

A. M. 3748. 256. Ante Chr.

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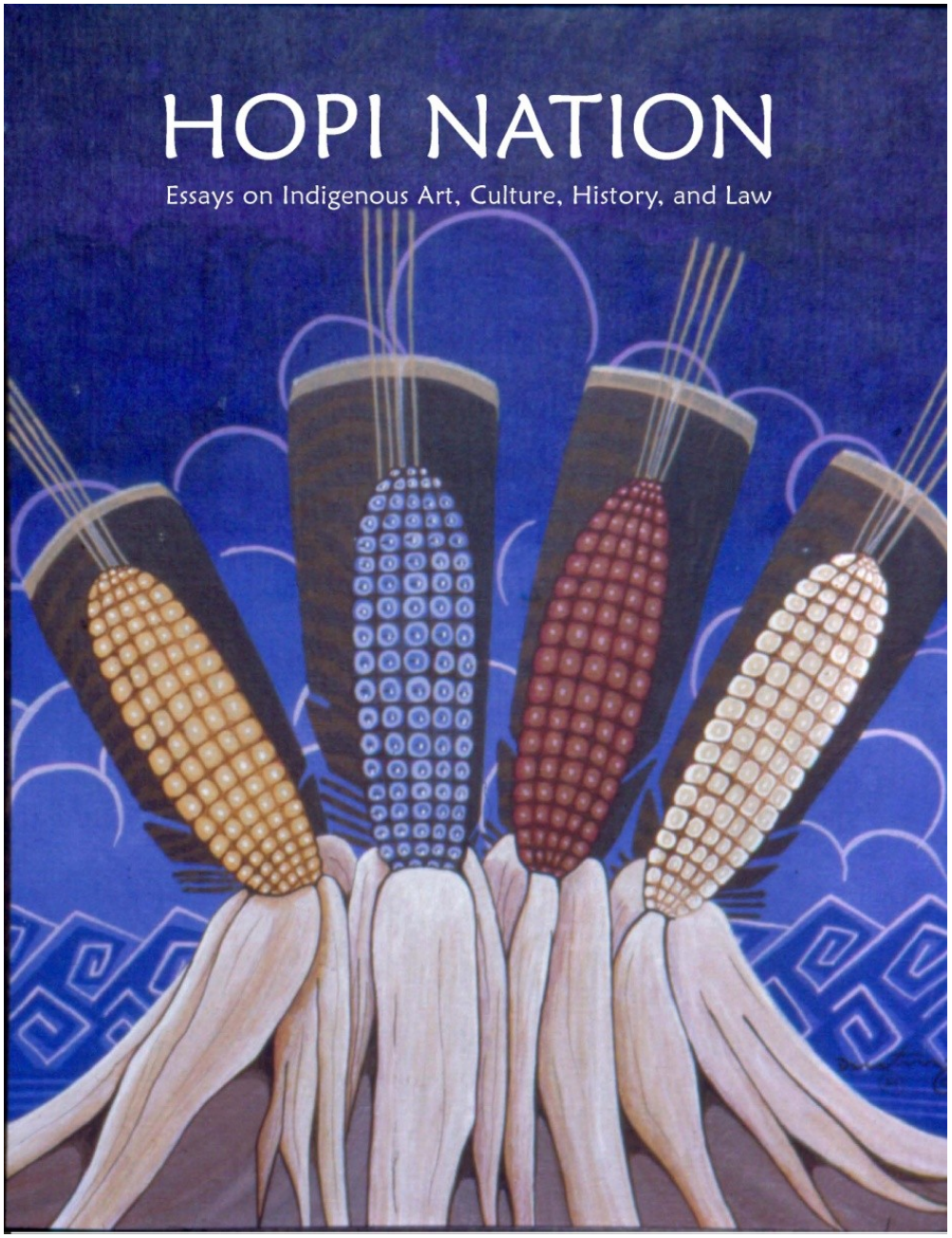
* *Or borrow'd from other Nations their pretended Inventions, as* Anaxagoras, Oenopides, Briso, Antipho, Democritus, Hippocrates, *and* Theodorus Cyrenæus, *the Master of the divine* PLATO, *who amplify'd* Geometry, *and publish'd the* Art Analytic; *from whose Academy came forth a vast Number, that soon dispers'd their Knowledge to distant Parts, as* Leodamus, Theætetus, Archytas, Leon, Eudoxus, Menaichmus, *and* Xenocrates, *the Master of* Aristotle, *from whose Academy also came forth* Eudemus, Theophrastus, Aristæus, Isidorus, Hypsicles, *and many others.*

For the typophiles

are @ http://iginomarini.com/fell/



- Papers & materials from 1981 symposium to celebrate 300th anniversary of tribe's recognition by Spanish crown.
- Submitted to various presses over 25-year period, 1981-2006.
- multi-author
  75 color plates
  no subsidy $$
- Electronic edition (pdf) publ 9/29/2008
- POD edition November 2008 (176 pp., $57)

Representative pages

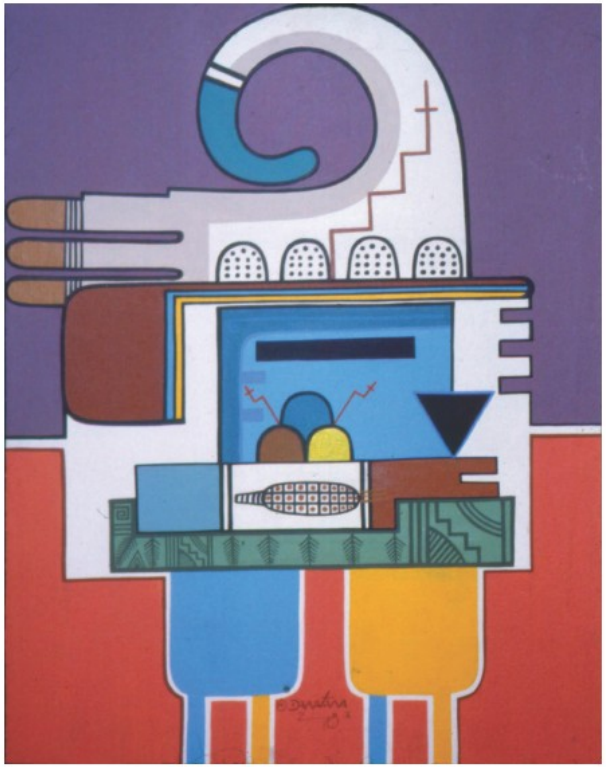


Figure 75. KACHINA OF ONE HORN
Dawakema (Milland Lomakema)
painting, acrylic (Courtesy of Artist Hopid, Second Mesa, Arizona)

Figure 35. AWATOVI RAIN PRIEST
Honvantewa (Terrance Talaswaima)
painting, acrylic (Courtesy of Artist Hopid, Second Mesa, Arizona)

Figure 36. AWATOVI RAIN MAIDEN
Honvantewa (Terrance Talaswaima)
painting, acrylic (Courtesy of Artist Hopid, Second Mesa, Arizona)

Representative pages (2)

CHAPTER 1

The Hopi Nation in 1980

Abbott Sekaquaptewa

"It is a time to recall and to revitalize the good things of Hopi life and to celebrate Hopism."

The Hopi Tricentennial Year is probably one of the most significant and important events in contemporary Hopi life because it has relevance to every facet of Hopi life and will hopefully retain that relevance in the future. It is a time to recall and to revitalize the good things of Hopi life and to celebrate Hopism.

The Hopi people have retained their cultural life to perhaps a greater degree than most Indian peoples in the United States today. Customary practices which govern the pattern of life from birth to death for most Hopi are still carried out to a large extent.

The Hopi mesas are located in northeastern Arizona in the plateau country where the Hopi clans began gathering a millennium ago. The clans were not strangers to the land at that time, for many had passed through this country during the migration period after the arrival from the other world. This was a predestined place, a chosen place, where they were to come together and settle while awaiting the return of the white brother. Presently there are approximately 9,000 Hopi living on the reservation established in 1882.[1] The original tract of land set aside for the use and occupancy of the Hopis comprised 2,500,000 acres. Due to encroachment by other Indians and the failure of the federal government to protect the land rights of the tribe, it has been reduced today to 1,500,000 acres, two-thirds of which is still occupied by

Figure 4. THE HOPI LAND
Owen Seumptewa, photograph, 1981 (Courtesy of the photographer, Second Mesa, Arizona)

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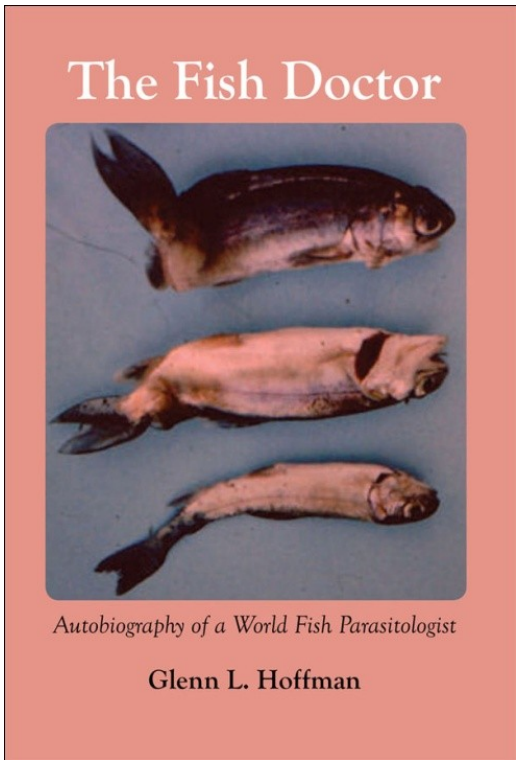
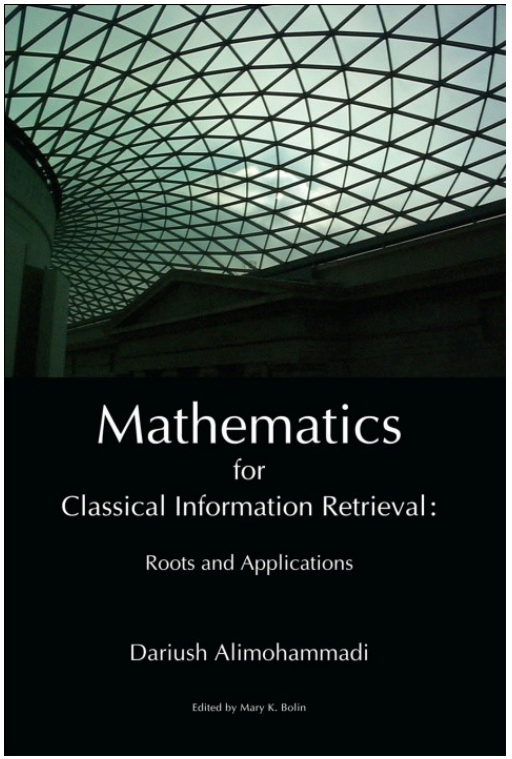
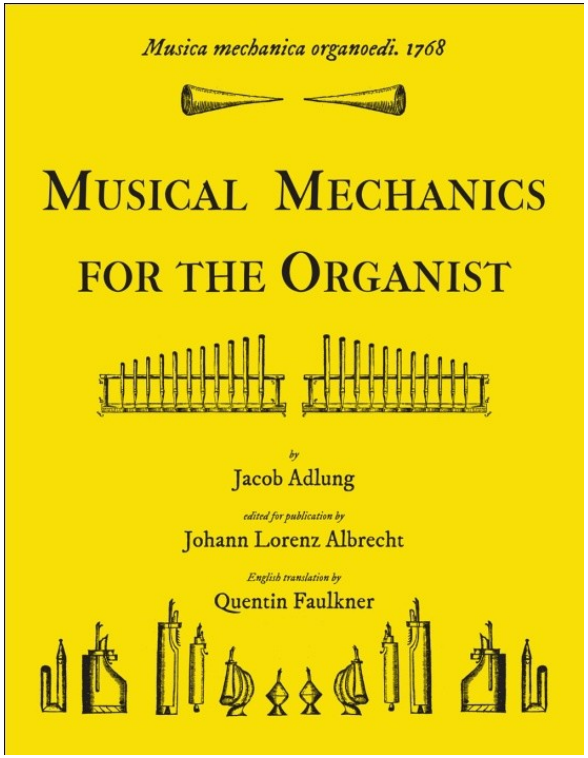
"Zea" is the genus of corn (= *Zea mays*).







Adlung (Faulkner, ed.), *Musica mechanica organoedi*

wege bringen. Z. E. wer die **Rauſchpfeife** hören will, der ziehe die **Oktave 2′** und **Quinte 3′** zuſammen; ſo hat er ſie: will er die **Sesquialter** hören 2fach; ſo ziehe er die **Quinte 3′** und die **Terz** über **Oktave 2′**: ſoll ſie 3fach ſeyn; ſo muß **Oktave** oder **Principal 4′** dazu. Hat man keine **Terz**; ſo kann man ſie im Spielen auch nicht gebrauchen: aber man kann ſie doch hören, wenn in einem Clavier die Quinte 3′, und im andern die **Oktave** 2′ gezogen wird, daß eine Hand im c anhebe, die andere eine große Terz höher oder tiefer, nachdem die Hand die **Quinte** oder **Terz** greift. Wer hören will, wie das **Tertian** klingt, der ziehe die **Terz** über 2′ und die **Quinte** $1\frac{1}{3}$: denn die Terz über 4′ hat man nicht leicht, ſonſt könnte man die **Quinte** 3′ dazu nehmen. Oder man nehme mit einer Hand in einem Claviere die **Quinte** in ſolcher **Größe**, und mit der andern ziehe man die **Oktave** 4′ und ſpiele ſie im andern Claviere, doch eine **Sexte** tiefer als ſolche **Quinte**. Hier mögte ein Kritikus einwenden, daß man nicht eigentlich alſo hören könnte, wie ſolche Regiſter klingen, weil ein Regiſter gegen das andere nicht temperirt wird, wohl aber ein Clavis gegen den andern; alſo wird die dazu gegriffene **große Terz** nicht ſo hoch ſeyn, als wenn ſie in einem beſondern Regiſter dazu gezogen wird, weil jene durch die Temperatur etwas hat leiden müſſen. Hierauf dienet zur Antwort, daß ſolches wol wahr ſey: aber ich will nur einigermaaßen den Lehrlingen weiſen, wie ſie ſolche Regiſter in etwas können kennen lernen, ob es ſchon nicht allzuvollkommen geſchehen kann. Zu **Prag** iſt ein **Koppel** (conſer. §. 128.) Da **Quinte 3′**, **Superoktave 2′** und **Terz 2′** (i. e. die **Terz** drüber) auf einem Stocke ſtehen. Dieß kann man durch drey beſondere Regiſter auch nachmachen.

§. 225.

Wo **Schnarrwerke** ſind, vergreife man ſich nur nicht dran, es ſey denn, daß man verſichert ſey, daß ſie geſtimmt worden. Könnte jemand davon, item von dem, was von der mannigfaltigen Bedeutung eines Worts geſagt worden, nicht Nachricht bekommen, der nehme auf dem Clavier ſolche Regiſter, derer Natur er kennt, und ſpiele; unter dem Spielen ziehe er bald das, bald jenes heraus, um zu hören, was es in der Harmonie für eine Aenderung mache, darnach ſich alsdann beurtheilen läßt, in was für einem Verſtande es gebraucht worden. Daraus wird er bald merken, ob z. E. der **Zink** ein **Schnarrwerk** oder eine **Sesquialter** ſey, u. ſ. w. Auf dem andern Claviere kann er auch die Stimmen probiren, wenn er unter dem Spielen eine nach der andern anzieht, und darnach hurtig auf die Palmuln dipt. (wie wir bey uns reden.) Dieß Mittel kann auch gebraucht werden, wenn wir gar keine Namen an den Regiſterzügen angeſchrieben finden. Item, wenn wir nicht wiſſen, in welches Clavier jedes Regiſter gehöre.

§. 226.

Etliche Stimmen ſchicken ſich beſſer zum laufen, als zum langſamen ſpielen; andere kehren es um. Die Quintatön ſchlägt nicht gerne an, wenn man laufen will; alſo laſſe man ſie weg im vollen Werke, oder wenn man ſonſt geſchwinde ſpielt. Beſſer iſt ein

a Rauschpfeife, he should draw the Oktave 2′ and the Quinte 3′ together, and he has it. If he wants a Sesquialter 2 ranks, he should pull the Quinte 3′ and the Terz above the Oktave 2′;* if he wants a 3 rank [Sesquialtera], then the Oktave or Principal 4′ must be added to these. If no Terz is available, then it cannot be used in playing; yet it is possible to hear it [for purposes of demonstration] by drawing a Quinte 3′ in one manual and an Oktave 2′ in another. Then one hand commences at c while the other begins [either] a major third higher or lower, depending on which hand is playing the Quinte or the Terz. Anyone who wants to hear how a Tertian sounds may draw the Terz above 2′ and the Quinte $1\frac{1}{3}$′—the Terz above 4′† is not often available, otherwise [the sound of a Tertian could be reproduced by] adding the Quinte 3′ to it. Or one could draw for one hand on one manual the Quinte of this size, draw the Oktave 4′‡ for the other [hand] on a second manual, and play it a sixth below the Quinte. Here a critic might object that [in doing this] one can not actually hear how [Terz stops] sound, since one stop is not tempered against the other, but rather one note against the other. Thus the major third played in this way§ will not be as wide as if it is played on a separate stop drawn for that purpose,¶ since it will lose a bit due to its being tempered. Let this serve as an answer: this [objection] is indeed valid, but I am only trying to instruct novices to some degree how to become a bit familiar with such stops, even if imperfectly. At Prague|| there is a Koppel (cf. §.128) in which the Quinte 3′, Superoktave 2′ and Terz 2′ (i.e., the Terz above [2′]**) stand together on one toeboard.†† This stop can also be imitated by [drawing] 3 separate stops.

§. 225.

Where there are reeds, one should be sure they are in tune before playing on them. If one cannot find out anything about [their tuning], or about that which has been said concerning multiple meanings of [the same] word,‡‡ he should draw on the manual the stops whose character he is familiar with, and play. While playing he should add first this [stop], then that one, in order to hear what kind of difference it makes in the ensemble. From that he can decide in what sense it is used [in the particular instance]. In doing this he will soon note, e.g., whether the Zink is a reed or a Sesquialter, etc. He can also try out the stops by drawing first one and then another on a second manual while playing, and then by tapping quickly on the keys (as we say around here).§§ This method may also be used if no names are found written on the stopknobs, or if it is not known to which manual each stop belongs.

§. 226.

Some stops are better suited for runs than for slow playing, while others are the opposite. The Quintaton speaks slowly if runs [are played on it]; thus it ought to be omitted from the plenum or whenever one is playing quickly. A Grob Gedackt or

* i.e., the $1\frac{1}{3}$′.

† i.e., $3\frac{1}{5}$′.

‡ sic; the pitch should read "2".

§ i.e., by means of 2 keys on tempered keyboards.

¶ This statement seems to be exactly reversed; the major third would be wider when played on the tempered stops than in the Tertian.

|| See the stoplist of the organ at St. Dominicus in Prague, in Chapter 10.

** i.e., the $1\frac{1}{3}$′.

†† i.e., on the same channel.

‡‡ See §.122 above.

§§ The extraordinary caution Adlung recommends in determining the character and condition of stops presupposes his imagining an organist doing it while others are listening (as for example in worship).

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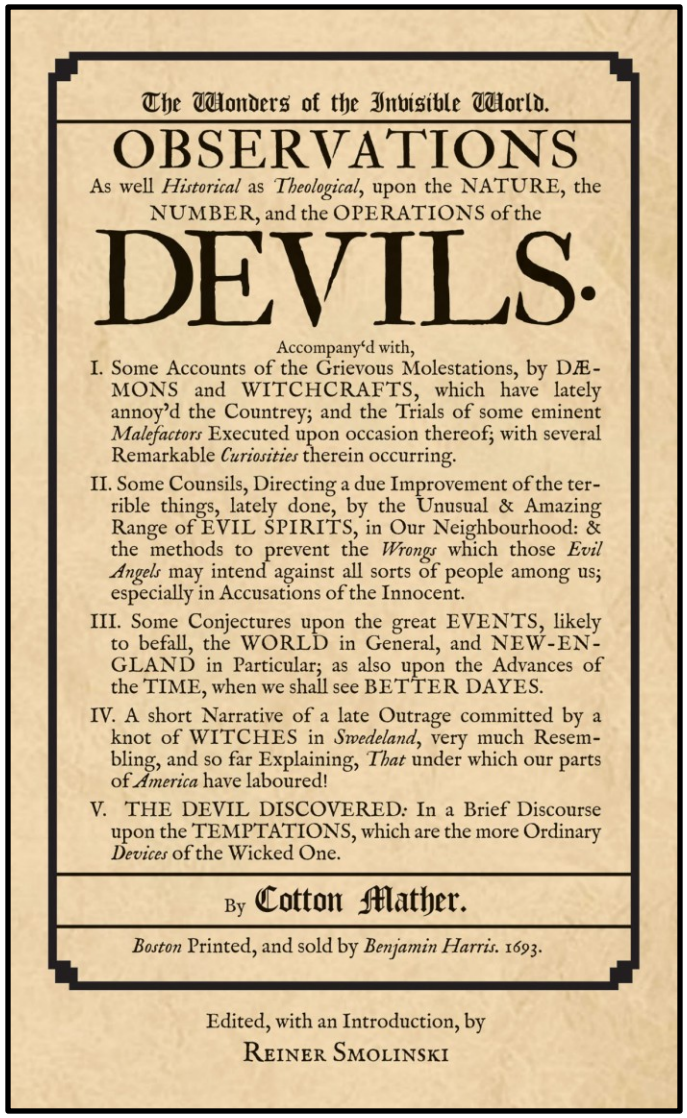

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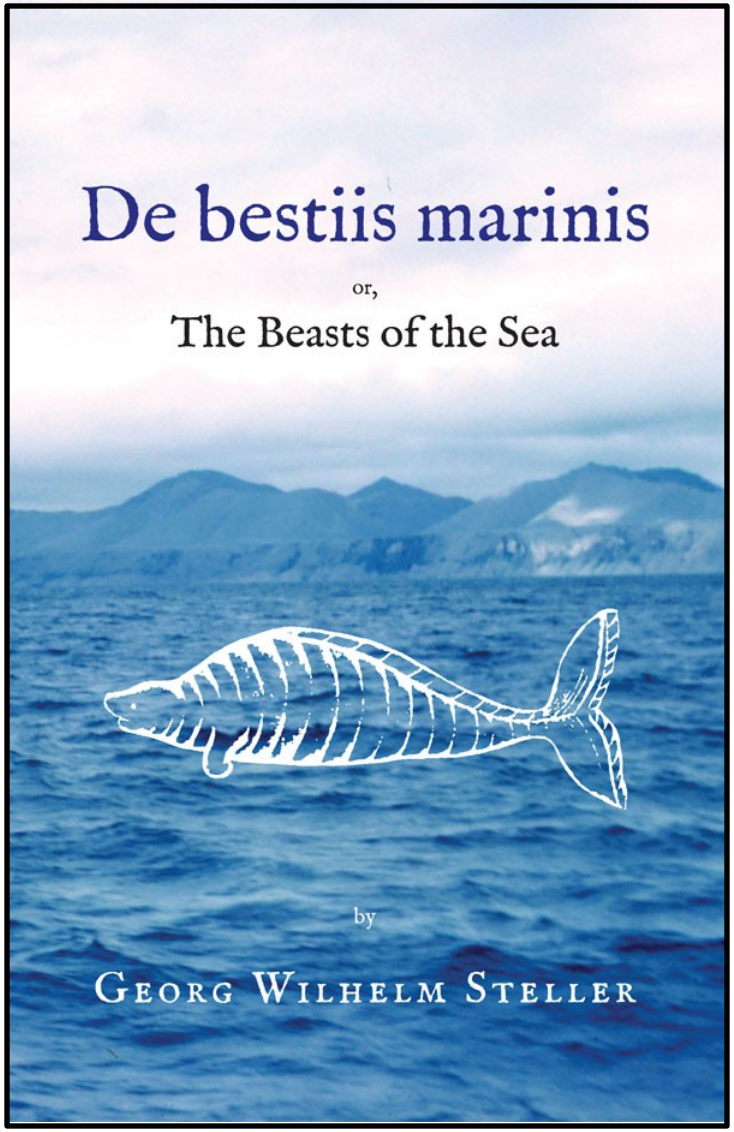

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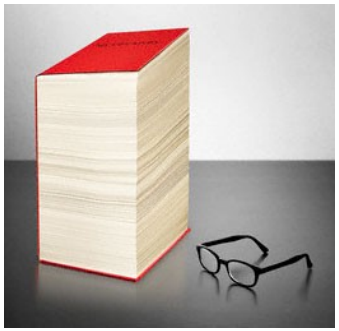

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